

The Wilmington Post.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1880.

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VOLUME XI.

WILMINGTON POST
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six months 75 cents.
All communications on business should
be addressed to THE WILMINGTON
POST, Wilmington, N. C.
All advertisements will be charged at
the above rates, except on special con-
tracts.

THE THIRD DISTRICT COM- MITTEE.

The following named gentlemen were
appointed as members of the Executive
Committee of the Third District, each
being designated by those representing
the several counties in the Convention:
Barnwell—Joseph Spills.
Bladen—John Newell.
Cumberland—O. H. Blocker.
Currituck—Owen L. W. Smith.
Carteret—W. J. Bushall.
Duplin—Irvin Beaman.
Harnett—James S. Harrington.
Moore—S. H. Buchanan.
New Hanover—E. J. Pennypacker.
Pender—Geo. Z. French.
Onslow—Thomas E. Gilman.
Sampson—Calton Sessom.
Essex—Joseph C. Abbott.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The following is the order of the
Commander-in-Chief of the "Boys in
Blue," U. S. Grant, in furtherance of
organizing the ex-soldiers of the United
States for the coming campaign:
MASTON, Colo.,
July 21, 1880.

Old Duke De Key, Adj. Gen. Boys in
Blue, New York City.

Published order telegraphed. In my
opinion the best interests of the whole
country, north and south, demand the
action headed by Garfield and Arthur.
U. S. GRANT.

The following is the order referred to
in the dispatch:

THE ORDER FOR ORGANIZATION,
HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY,
"BOYS IN BLUE."
NEW YORK, July 22nd, 1880.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 1.

I. The member for each state of the
National Committee of the Union Veter-
ans' Union will at once proceed to
organize the "Boys in Blue" in their
respective states to promote the elec-
tion of Garfield and Arthur.

II. The organization of "Boys in
Blue" will report to the Department
Commanders in their respective states.
By order of
U. S. GRANT,
Commander-in-Chief, "Boys in Blue."
J. B. DEKAY,
Adjutant-General.

OUR NATIONAL DEBT—SOME- THING TO THINK OF.

Our National debt was created in
consequence of the war gotten up to
disrupt and destroy the government.
By the present supporters of Hancock.
The government credits at 6 per cent
in 1861, during the last days of Bucha-
nan, were at 60 cts. in the market, and
should not be placed at that now. After
the government of Republican manage-
ment, the government 4 per cent bonds at a
premium of 22 per cent in all the great
European markets. Our largest national
debt was in 1865, viz: \$2,756,431,
61 cts. It has now been diminished
by the Republican to \$1,919,326,747.75.
The amount paid by the Republicans
since July 1st, 1865 is \$835,104,828.68.
By the redemption of specie payments,
and the funding of 6's and 5's into 4's
and 4's the Republicans have dimi-
nished our national interest \$81,343,
16 cts.

In 1861 the Democrats had so little
financial capacity that they could not
carry a little floating debt of less than
\$600,000. Now if Hancock were by
any possibility, to be elected the
Nation would become bankrupt, our
stocks would go down, values would
be upset, and disaster, poverty,
wretchedness and starvation would in-
vade every kind of business.

Judge Buxton arrived in town this
morning and is the guest of Col. E. R.
Brink.

The other speakers are all expected
and will probably stop at one of the
Hotels.

Lacy Clavery a colored woman of
Weldon and her brother, Jim Clavery
of Halifax have had legacies of a
thousand dollars each left them by a
relative who recently died in Cleve-
land Ohio. They have been informed
by an Attorney in Cleveland that the
money will be paid in September next.

The Rev. Dr. Burkhead, the Pres-
iding Elder of this Conference, will
preach at the Front Street M. E.
Church to-day.

The Pittsburg laborer's convention
has declared for Garfield and Arthur.

Latest.

Gov. N. P. Banks of Massachusetts,
having addressed an immense ratifica-
tion meeting at Chicago, and come to
Washington through Illinois, Indiana,
Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland,
reports Illinois to be safe by from
20,000 to 40,000 majority; that the
Democrats of Indiana virtually give up
that state in October to the Republi-
cans, that English is an elephant on
their hands; and even West Virginia
and Maryland will make great Republi-
can gains.

Secretary Dorsey, of the Republican
National Committee, in a letter to a
friend in Washington, under date of
July 28th, says: "Our prospects every-
where are brightening, and I believe
the outlook now is better than it has
been before in twelve years at this stage
of the contest."

Two thousand men in line of a Re-
publican procession at Barnwell, South
Carolina.

The Republican State Committee of
Massachusetts met at Boston on the
28th ult, and were addressed by Sena-
tors Hoar and Dawes, and Gov. Mar-
shall Jewell, the Chairman of the Re-
publican National Committee, who said:
"Gov. Jewell predicted at the close of
his remarks that when the elections of
November come the Republicans will
have every northern state and two or
three southern states, and he did not
omit from the category of Republican
states that will be for Garfield his own
of Connecticut."

Dr. Tanner, the faster, vomited a lit-
tle mucus on Friday but then became
better and walked two-thirds of a mile.
His gut was free and he talked in a
lively strain. To-day is his 31st, and
he has only six days more.

Gen. Hancock and Mr. English,
Democratic candidates for President
and Vice-President, have formally in
letters accepted the nominations. As a
document of that sort Hancock's letter
is dignified and manly, but English's
shows all the meanness of a common
partisan.

A ROORBACK NAILED.

Some days ago the Democratic papers
published what purported to be a de-
cision of the U. S. Supreme Court, de-
livered by Judge Swayne, to the fol-
lowing effect:

"The agreement with General Gar-
field, a member of Congress, for paying
him \$5,000 as a contingent fee for procuring
a contract which was itself made to de-
pend upon a future appropriation by
Congress, is a position of temptation, and
only come from a committee of which
he was Chairman was a sale of official
influence, which no veil can cover,
against the plainest principles of public
policy. No counsellor at law while
holding high office has a right to put
himself in a position of temptation, and
under pretence of making a legal argu-
ment exert his official influence upon
public officers dependent upon his fu-
ture action. Certainly the courts of
justice will never lend themselves to
enforce contracts obtained by such in-
fluence."

This statement first appeared in the
World in the form of a telegram from
Washington. It now turns out that
Mr. E. W. Grant, the Washington cor-
respondent of the World merely copied
in his dispatch that "an enterprising jour-
nal had unearthed the following" &c.,
&c., giving the above pretended de-
cision, and that Mr. Hurlbut, the
managing editor of the World trans-
ferred it into a regular dispatch.

In the meantime Judge Swayne wrote
a letter to the effect that so far as he
was concerned the statement was false.
Here is what Judge Swayne says:

"So far as I am concerned there is an
entire misstatement. I never wrote a
word of what is attributed to me. I never
knew anything of the facts of the mat-
ter charged against Gen. Garfield, and
the case was never in any shape before the
Supreme Court. I had therefore neither
occasion nor opportunity to express an
opinion upon the subject. My con-
fident impression is that I never
heard of such a case before. Gen. Gar-
field is a personal friend of mine and I
have the highest confidence in his in-
tegrity. The statement is an entire
fabrication and without a particle of truth
to sustain them."

It turns out on examination that
there never was any such case before
the Supreme Court. It appears, how-
ever, that ex-Senator Poolittle was
counsel in the case of Burke vs. Child,
and did get that case before the Circuit
Court of the District of Columbia. The
DeGolyer case never was before any
court.

This whole matter was concocted by
the Democrats with the purpose of
bringing disgrace upon Gen. Garfield.
The disgrace has rebounded upon the
authors of the wretched roorback, and
must rest very heavily upon the shoulders
of Mr. Hurlbut, the responsible
editor of the leading Democratic news-
paper of the United States. It appears
that he garbled the dispatch of his own
correspondent in order to manufacture
this gross and totally false scandal upon
the Republican candidate for President.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING MONDAY, AUGUST 2D, 1880, AT 8:30 P. M.

The following distinguished REPUB-
LICANS will be present and address
the meeting.

Your Candidate for Governor,
FON. R. P. BUXTON;
For Lieut.-Governor,
GEN. RUFUS BARRINGER;
For Secretary of State,
HON. R. M. NORMENT;
For Congress—Third District,
HON. W. P. CANADAY;
COL. I. J. YOUNG,
and other eminent speakers will ad-
dress you in front of the

OLD MARKET HOUSE.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR. BUXTON AND CANADAY RALLY BOYS! RALLY!! RALLY AGAIN!!

The Republican voters of the several
Wards and Townships in New Han-
over county, will assemble at the fol-
lowing times and places, for the purpose of
organizing Ward or Township Clubs.
The purpose of said clubs is to for-
ward the election of the Republican
nominations. All Republicans are re-
quested to be present. Each club will
elect a President, two Secretaries, a
Vice-President, and Treasurer, when
organized. The Corresponding Secre-
tary of each club will report to these
Headquarters a roll of the officers of
the club, in order that all communica-
tions may be made through the proper
channels and direct from the Central
Club to Ward and Township clubs.

The various Wards in the city will
hold their meetings on Wednesday,
August 4th, at 8:30 p. m., at the fol-
lowing places:

First Ward—Corner Fourth and
Branswick streets.

Second Ward—Court House.

Third Ward—Corner Princess and
Eighth streets.

Fourth Ward—Ann Street Engine
House.

Fifth Ward—Buckley Company House.

The Townships will hold their meet-
ings as follows:

Federal Point—Thursday, August
5th, 3 p. m., at Biddle's Store.

Masonboro—At the usual voting
place, Friday, August 6th, at 9 p. m.

Harnett—At McComber's Store,
Monday, August 9th, at 3 p. m.

Cape Fear—Castle Hayne, Wednes-
day, August 11th, at 8:30 p. m.

Don't forget the dates or time.

H. E. SCOTT,
President Central Club.

W. K. PRICE, Secretary.

WM. H. HOWE, Sec.

A SPEAKING COMPARISON.

Congressman McKinley was inter-
viewed the other day by the Cincinnati
Commercial, when he remarked that
this would not be a personal canvass
between Garfield and Hancock, though
Garfield would have the advantage in a
comparison of records, but it would be
a contest between the two parties as to
which is most fit to be trusted with the
government of the country. Mr. Mc-
Kinley then made the following strik-
ing comparisons:

In 1860, after twenty years of Demo-
cratic rule, a government 6 per cent
bond sold for eighty-nine cents.

In 1860, after twenty years of Republi-
can rule, a government 4 per cent
bond sold for \$1.08.

In 1860, after twenty years of Demo-
cratic rule, a loan of \$18,000,000 ex-
hausted the market for six months.

At the end of twenty years of Republi-
can rule a loan of \$100,000,000 was
taken in a single day.

In twenty years of Republican rule
we had—

An increase of population of fifty
per cent.

An increase of general agricultural
exports of 600 per cent.

An increase in exports of bread and
bread-stuffs of 650 per cent.

An increase in exports of manufac-
tured articles of 225 per cent.

An increase of internal commerce of
700 per cent.

An increase of railway mileage of
187 per cent.

In 1860, after twenty years of Demo-
cratic rule, Congress authorized a loan
of \$25,000,000 to pay current expenses.

In 1860, after twenty years of Republi-
can rule, the Secretary of the Treasury
loaned \$35,000,000 of debt contracted for
a war brought on by a solid Democratic
south, which now wants power again
so as to stop the waving of that bloody
shirt, the wearing of which is Hancock's
chief glory and his whole available
stock as a candidate for the Presidency.

In 1860, after twenty years of Demo-
cratic rule, the balance of trade against

the country was over \$20,000,000.

On May 31, 1880, after twenty years
of Republican rule, the balance of trade
was over \$102,000,000 in favor of the
country.

These are facts which the people are
not likely to forget. They touch the
very marrow of the question at issue
this year. It is no answer to these
striking facts for the Democratic jour-
nals to say that General Hancock was
"a superb soldier." The question is
whether the Democratic party, with its
bad record, or the Republican party,
with its good record, shall be given
control of the government.

STATE NEWS.

A son of ex-Gov. Holden has gone
to Europe to continue his studies. It
is understood that he has distinguished
himself as a student.

The Grand Lodge of the Good Sami-
tarians met at Statesville on the 29th,
July.

A correspondent of the Raleigh News
says that "Bishop Lyman closed, July
14th, at Chapel Hill, an admirably
entertaining and delightful lecture to
the Normal School on 'Egypt and the
Nile.' The chapel was crowded, and
he held the large and intelligent as-
sembly absorbed from beginning to
end."

The Rev. Dr. Deems has assigned
quite a large sum to the Chapel Hill
University in aid of indigent students.

The Roanoke Fair at Weldon is to
be held, commencing October 11th,
and ending October 15th.

The Raleigh Observer estimates the
population of the state of North Caro-
lina to be 1,392,789 which, if true
would be an increase of 321,404.

There was a good deal that was re-
markable about the Hon. Mason L.
Wiggins of Halifax, recently dead at
the age of 82. At an early age he was
a student at Vime Hill Academy in
Scotland Neck, Halifax county, where
he was prepared for college. He en-
tered the University of North Carolina,
with the Hon. James K. Polk. Bishop
Green, Hon. B. F. Moore and other dis-
tinguished men. He was for 50 years
a member of the Methodist Church, was
many years a Trustee of the Uni-
versity, sat for 15 years on the bench
of the Special court of Halifax, and
represented the state Senate from Hal-
ifax for 16 successive years.

Cape Fear Banner: Rev. Miles P.
Owen, a prominent citizen of Mc-
Daniel's township, died at his home on
Monday last, age 40. He had been a
minister in the M. E. Church for forty
years. We regret to learn that Mr. E. J.
Owen, who was present at the funeral
Saturday last, and that he is suffering
excruciatingly at this writing. Ten
thousand bales of cotton were shipped
last year from Laurinburg. The C. C.
R. R. shops employ about 100 hands,
the pay of which is about \$3.00 per
month.

Samuel J. Fall, North Carolina
agent in England, has hopes of turn-
ing a tide of immigration hitherward.
It is said that Senator Matt. Ran-
som is in feeble health.

The Elizabeth City Carolinian: The
work on the railroad is going on
quietly, but satisfactorily. The main
grading is about completed, and the
filling of the large swamps at Curri-
tick Run and North West River will
be finished in about two weeks. The
iron and material for the bridge over
Pasquotank River is delivered and the
work on it is rapidly progressing. The
Engineers are now on the branch ex-
tending South.

Wilson Alliance: Mr. Wm. High,
of old Frides township, has twenty-
eight children and grand children, and
he says there has not been a single
death in his family.

Mayor Wilson telegraphs from New
York that Mr. Best is on his way to
North Carolina with the money to pay
at the hands of the W. N. C. Railroad
upon which the Raleigh Observer re-
marks:

The dilatoriness of Mess. Grace, Best
& Co., in such small matters does not
inspire much confidence in their ability
or disposition to expend the millions
of dollars necessary for the comple-
tion of the work.

The Reidsville Democrat: While
the hail storm of last week brought
ruin and destruction to all crops in its
track, yet some of the sufferers are
able to bear their losses. But there are
others who have been deprived of every
thing upon which they depended for
existence, and are utterly destitute of
all the necessities of life. They not
only deserve sympathy, but material
assistance.

Boys-in-Blue.—The Wilmington
Union Veterans Union met on Wed-
nesday at Giblen Lodge building and
twelve new members were admitted.
The following were elected as officers
for the first company: David Cooper,
Captain; Elias Council, 1st Lieutenant;
Nelson Davis, 2d Lieutenant. Col.
Malson is President of the Club, with
the Brev's rank of Colonel.

Criminal Court convenes to-mor-
row.

THE CANDIDATES CONTRASTED.

A London Journal's Reasons for
Thinking Hancock Will be Beaten.

[Without endorsing every shade of
expression in the following very able
article on the Presidential situation
taken from the London Spectator, we
publish it as showing a most remark-
able insight into our affairs from one
of the English liberals of the Gladstone
and John Bright type. Ed. Post.]

In an article upon the result of the
Cincinnati Convention the London
Spectator says: "As Mr. Tilden was
too old and Senator Bayard too com-
pletely a southerner, and no western
man of undoubted popularity was forth-
coming, Gen. Hancock was probably
wise as a statesman as could be chosen.
Nevertheless, we think he will be beaten.
The deep distrust of the Democrats
which the events of the civil war have
inspired in the Union men has not yet
died away; there is a great reluctance
to elect a man with the Presidency,
and recent elections show that the Re-
publicans, when united, still have a
majority. Their adversaries, moreover,
though they have at last inserted 'hard
money' among the planks of their
platform, are regarded with suspicion
by capitalists and by bondholders, now
an immense class, scattered all through
the Union. The advocates of paper
money, who some years since shook
the fidelity of western Republicans, are
declining in strength under the pros-
perity produced by recent harvests,
they have lost ground with practical
men by accepting of female suffrage, and
their alliance with Dennis Kearney
and the 'Party of Labor' frightens all
the freeholders and the majority of de-
cent people. As between the parties,
the Republicans should win, and as
between the men, all the elements of
popularity are with Gen. Garfield. His
nomination was received with enthus-
iasm by his own party, and delights
almost all Americans not hostile to his
political principles. He embodies their
idea of a career. The average small
freeholder who, in the last resort, rules
the Union, sees something dramatic in
the election of a man who was once a
day laborer to the Presidency of the
Republic, something which realizes his
boast that in the United States all
careers are so free that any American
had hope one day to find himself in
the White House. He is himself
exalted in such a man's election, and
this none the less because Gen. Garfield
is now a man of culture and experience
in politics. That feeling, not altogether
without warrant, if equality of chances
in life is a true Republican idea, greatly
helped the election of the 'rail-splitter',
Abraham Lincoln, and the result of
that choice—the most successful ever
made by the Union—will help to smooth
the path of Gen. Garfield, whose char-
acter, again, attracts the higher class
to which he now belongs. Gen. Han-
cock, on the other hand, though in his
way celebrated, is not the kind of man
to arouse enthusiasm among voters who
at heart believe that the West Point
training, though not acknowledged to
be a disqualification, is yet a stigma
upon those subjected to it, and who are
sympathetic with the body of the people.
There is nothing dramatic about Gen.
Hancock's career, nothing to awaken
sympathy in the west, where actual
power lies and where the quiet, regular
officer is regarded with a disfavor which
sometimes breaks out in the oddest
manifestations. As against Gen. Gar-
field, whose war record is also a good
one, Gen. Hancock is not a candidate
who can supply by his mere popularity
any deficiency in his party's rank.
The struggle will be very severe, for
feeling is very bitter, and the result of
the last election showed the parties to
be nearly equal; but the probabilities
so far are with the Republican candi-
date, who, in spite of free trade, will
gather the sympathies of the majority
of English Liberals. Throughout the war
and ever since they have perceived that
the safety of the Republic is bound up
with the belief that the right of the
federation is above the right of the in-
dividual state. That is the first issue
between the parties, and on that all
genuine American Democrats are hope-
lessly unsound."

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Na-
Tobacco.

BUXTON AND JARVIS.

Judge Buxton and Gov. Jarvis will
hold a joint discussion as follows:

Kenansville, Duplin county Tuesday,
August 3d.

Jacksonville, Onslow county Wednes-
day August 4th.

Trenton, Jones county Thursday,
August 5th.

Winston Lenoir county Friday August
6th.

Scuppernon grapes are ripe.

One interment in Bellevue for the
past week.

No interment in Oakdale Cem-
tery during the past week.

Four interments in Pine Forest
during the past week.

No interments in the Catholic
Cemetery during the past week.

Post.—Clubs of 10 to one address
will be sent for \$2.50 for the campaign.

The Register of Deeds issued no
marriage licenses during the past
week.

Grand Lodge Knights of Honor will
meet in Asheville on the 24th, of
August.

Post.—Persons who want the Post
for campaign can get it by sending 40
cents.

A large water moccasin was killed
on Front street near the corner of Nun
street on Thursday.

The family of the venerable Bishop
Atkinson have been summoned to his
bed side in Baltimore.

Steamboatsmen report the Cape Fear
as being yet slowly falling, but with
water enough for boating purposes.

An attempt was made to rob an ice
house on Castle between Sixth and
Seventh streets. Rather cool. Eh.

The steaming tubs will not re-
turn to these waters. Capt. Latham is
in the city and thinks she will go to
Savannah in about one month.

Devo Mallet a well known colored
man was accidentally drowned while
bathing in the river on Saturday night
last. His body has been recovered.

A Voice From Old Bladen.

BLADEN COUNTY,
HOLLOW TOWNSHIP,
July 24th, 1880.

EDITOR WILMINGTON POST:

Sir—According to notice a large and
enthusiastic crowd assembled at the
residence of Col. T. M. Sikes on the
24th inst., for the purpose of organizing
a Garfield, Buxton and Canaday club.

After three cheers for the above
ticket and their associates, the club
was organized by electing Col. T. M.
Sikes President, and E. W. Estes Sec-
retary.

The following resolutions were unan-
imously adopted:

Resolved, That from past experience
of the workings of the Democratic
party, we know that it is their aim to
break down the strong and protecting
arm of the National Government, and
to establish state rights and secession
in its stead, and that the nomination
of Hancock for President, was made
solely to carry out the solid south and
shot-gun policy of South Carolina, and
thereby do away with the 13th, 14th
and 15th Amendments to the Constitu-
tion of the United States, and to re-
slave four millions of citizens. There-
fore, we do denounce and hold in utter
contempt all their promises as utterly
worthless and untruthful, believing that
the fight at the ballot-box in Novem-
ber depends on our solid union in the
support of the true Republican party,
we will not support any man, for office
but a true and tried Republican.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse
the National and State Platforms, and
as the issue south are the same as in

1860, our motto shall ever be "The
union of states, and the enforcement of
the national laws."

Resolved further, That this club shall
be known as the Garfield, Buxton and
Canaday club, No. 1, of Hollow town-
ship, Bladen county.

After several short, but spicy speeches
the club adjourned to meet on next
Saturday at the same place, and every
Saturday thereafter, until the election.
Yours,

SOMETHING WONDERFUL IN IT.

"Lungs feel easier and better by fifty
per cent. I am better than I have been
for six months. My cough is nothing
to what it used to be; scarcely notice it.
Go to bed at night, and scarcely cough
once before I am asleep, and scarcely
wake until broad daylight. Surely
there is something wonderful in Com-
pound Oxygen!" So writes one of our
patients. Our Treatise on Compound
Oxygen, containing a record of many
remarkable cures, sent free. Drs.
STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111
Girard Street, Philadelphia.

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past week.

No interment in Oakdale Cem

THE WILMINGTON POST.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, EDITOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, AUG. 1, 1880.



NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES A. GARFIELD
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR
OF NEW YORK.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

For Electors of President and Vice-President,
OLIVER H. DOCKERY
Of the Sixth Congressional District,
GEORGE B. EVERITT
Of the Seventh Congressional District,
WILLIAM S. O'B. ROBINSON
Of the Second Congressional District,

SAMUEL W. WATTS,
Of the Third Congressional District,
TAZEWELL L. HARGROVE
Of the Fourth Congressional District,
G. W. PATTERSON
Of the Sixth Congressional District,
WILLIAM R. TRULL
Of the Eighth Congressional District.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RALPH P. BUXTON
OF CUMBERLAND.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
RUFUS BARRINGER
OF MECKLENBURG.

For Secretary of State,
RICHARD M. NOBMENT
Of Robeson.

For Treasurer,
AARON D. JENKINS
Of Gaston.

For Auditor,
RILEY H. CANNON
Of Jackson.

For Attorney General,
AUGUSTUS M. MOORE
Of Chowan.

For Commissioner of Public Instruction,
ARCHIE H. BLACK
Of New Hanover.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Congress—Second District,
ORLANDO HUBBS
Of Craven.

For Congress—Third District,
WILLIAM P. CANADAY
Of New Hanover.

For Congress—Fourth District,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE
Of Wake.

For Congress—Sixth District,
WILLIAM R. MYERS
Of Mecklenburg.

REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL TICKET.

For Judge—Fifth District,
JAMES H. HEADEN
Of Chatham.

It seems that W. H. English, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, voted against the appointment of the committee of the House to investigate the assault of [Preston S. Brooks upon Charles Sumner, in 1856. He was one of the 12 northern members who voted with the 83 southern members. The majority report, 95 members having voted to expel Brooks, Keitt and Elmdonson, was in favor of expelling the three. The late Senator Wade denounced the assault on the floor of the Senate as "assassin-like and cowardly," and Toombs challenged him, when Wade accepted and selected rifles at 40 paces. Neither fought. Toombs also challenged Henry Wilson, who refused to accept a challenge but informed Toombs that he "religiously believed in the right of self-defence in its broadest sense." Brooks challenged Burlingame and Woodruff. Burlingame accepted and selected, Canada as the fighting place, to which Brooks objected. It is a little strange that the Democrats in hunting for a candidate for Vice-President should have picked up the man who stood by Brooks in 1856.

The Washington Star has the brass to say that "no single southern state (except Mississippi before the war) has repudiated its obligations." North Carolina has repudiated \$27,000,000 of her bonds under Vance. South Carolina repudiated her bonds under Hampton, Louisiana hers under Nicholls, Georgia hers under Colquitt, and Arkansas hers under Brooks. There are other states which have done worse than these. A notable one is Virginia, which has for years been absolutely bankrupt under Democratic rule.

Hancock bears the same relation to Garfield in the matter of statesmanship that a quack doctor does to a regularly trained physician. All of Hancock's ideas on political questions are necessarily crude and ill-digested. Hancock cannot in any sense be considered a statesman, in the sense in which Gen. Sherman, Gen. Schofield or Gen. Terry can. Garfield, on the other hand, is a statesman of the very highest class, whose opinions are adjusted to well defined principles, whose familiarity with affairs is the result of long study and experience, added to his large capacity of brain. He is a master among the highest class of statesmen, fitted to sit at the helm of state, while Hancock, if elected, would have to be coached and crammed, as Jere Black and others coached him before he was sent to Louisiana to violate the statutes of the United States.

OUR THIRD DISTRICT.
It is not our purpose in this article to predict results at the polls in November, as to our candidate, the Hon. William P. Canaday, but rather to submit certain considerations regarding the aspect of things in the District, and the respective merits of the two candidates.

In 1868 Oliver H. Dockery, rep., was elected to the 40th Congress, practically without opposition. His term expired and in the election previous to its expiration Alfred M. Waddell, dem., ran against him and by an unfortunate defection against Dockery, Waddell, leading a forlorn hope, defeated him, while the natural Republican majority of the then District was about 1,500. The Democratic legislature of 1870 took from the Third District the counties of Anson, Richmond and Robeson, and put on the counties of Moore, Harnett and Carteret, thus "fixing up" a district for Waddell with about 1,600 majority.

In this new, and for the Republicans, nearly hopeless district, Waddell's majority against Neil McKay, in 1872 was only 729. In 1874, however, Neil McKay still running for the Republicans, Waddell's majority rose to 1,287. In the election of 1876 when W. P. Canaday first ran against A. M. Waddell, he increased the Republican vote from 14,285 in 1874, to 15,796 in 1876, making 1,511 over McKay's vote. Waddell's vote at the same time rose from 15,572 in 1874, to 17,544 in 1876, or 1,972 increase over his vote in 1874. It was observable at the time that Waddell's increase was confined mostly to the counties of Moore, Harnett, Duplin and Onslow where the Democrats had almost entire control of the voting machinery. We merely mention that fact now, not for the purpose of parading a supposed fraud before the public, but to show that the Democratic majority was not in 1876 so great as was returned, and that Canaday was probably elected then.

Mr. Canaday was then nominated again in 1878, but voluntarily declined in favor of Judge Russell towards the close of the canvass. When the voting came, to the surprise of nearly everybody, it was found that the Democratic vote had fallen off 6,794, as per Waddell's vote of 1876, and the Republican vote had fallen off 3,185 votes as per Canaday's vote of 1876. Waddell received only 10,739 votes and Russell only 11,611 votes, and was elected. But if Waddell had received as many votes as he did in 1876, instead of the falling off from that vote of 6,794, he would have beat Russell 5,912 votes.

Now, in the face of these facts, the Democrats, having snubbed both Waddell and Major C. M. Stedman by refusing to nominate either of them, each of whom are strong men among the Democrats, of the District, they went over into the county of Onslow, and picked up an unheard of gentleman named Shackelford, who had never given any evidence that he was qualified for any such position. He had no distinction of any kind. His nomination was in fact an accident, having no significance, excepting that the delegates wanted to go home, and that the friends of Stedman and Waddell were at loggerheads with each other. It was not a compromise, nor did it signify harmony between the factions. Each faction cares nothing for Shackelford. We are not about to predict what the Democrats of the districts will do. Anybody who might give himself up to philosophical reflection on the subject, based on general principles as to the probable conduct of men, would be disappointed if he undertook to predict the conduct of the Democrats of the third district under the circumstances. It is very possible that all of them will turn out and vote for the unknown Shackelford. The lame, the halt, the blind, the demented, the imbecile, may all come out, or be brought out on coaches. Of course their past

erratic conduct does not portend any particular regularity, or discretion, or unity, or discipline, as becomes the ordinary human being. But no one need imagine, after their past exploits and freaks, that there is any certainty what they will do.

In the meantime the Republicans have nominated a candidate who has a great deal to be said of him that is for his advantage. Mr. Canaday entered the service of the city of Wilmington in 1867, and after holding various positions became Mayor, which position he held five years. We believe it is generally conceded by people of all parties that never a more acceptable Executive officer sat in the Mayor's chair. He has left monuments to himself in various permanent and beneficial improvements to which the city is indebted to him, as also in the improvement of the schools, in the peace and good order of the city, and its general prosperity. In the two canvasses in which he led as the candidate for Congress his plans and combinations were energetically and most vigorously carried out, as is shown by his largely increased vote. He has also held since April 1st, 1877, the position of Collector of Customs of this Port, which he has filled to the satisfaction of the Department and the commercial community of the city, it being the most important office of customs in the state.

This is the third time that he has been called by the Republicans to receive their suffrages for Congress. During these years he has been constantly growing in the good will of the public, as well as in the elevation to those high positions among the leaders of the party, like his membership in two national conventions, and as representing North Carolina on the National Republican Committee, and on the Executive Committee which conducts the present campaign. It is seldom that a candidate goes before the people with a cleaner record, with truer or more inflexible principles as a Republican, or more boldness in defending the great progressive measures of Republicanism. It will be fortunate for the Cape Fear District if they send W. P. Canaday to Congress as we believe they will do, when they come to the polls in November.

AN APT ANSWER.

The Morning Star (N. C.), in replying to an editorial note of *The Inter Ocean*, says:

This is the same old scare. The colored people of the south are about as well as the laboring classes of the north, and are a great deal happier and more contented. They vote in North Carolina, which cannot be said of over a hundred thousand white men in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Now, we do not doubt that the colored people of North Carolina are treated better than in most of the states of the south. But the comparison of their condition with the laborers of the north, that they are "a great deal happier and more contented," is only the plausible old boast of slavery days. Just what the editor means by the assertion that "over a hundred thousand white men in Massachusetts and Rhode Island" are not shot, gunned, or red-shirted, or black-balled, or whipped, or otherwise treated, is only the plausible old boast of slavery days. No issue ballots are crowded in, either, or no contentions in the polls. What *The Inter Ocean* said was true: "Elect a Democratic President, and the black man of the south will feel that his future is well nigh hopeless." The election of a Democrat, and the installation of the avowed enemies of the black man in supreme power, will cause such an emigration from the south as has never before been witnessed.—*Inter Ocean*.

All the time when the southern Bourbons attempt to compare the condition of the black laborers with the laboring element of the north to the disadvantage of the latter, their shallowness of reasoning is apparent. Southern Democratic politics has in fact no "case on all fours," as the lawyers say. To say that they, the Bourbons, are "the best friends of the negroes," in the sense in which it is frequently said in the southern papers, is absolutely silly, "state, flat and unprofitable."

There is not so equitable a system of labor nor so comfortable a laboring population, in any part of the world, as that in the northern states. The laborer there can even dictate his terms. He is as much a party to a contract as his employer. There is always a bargain and contract in all the great laboring regions of the north. The basis of the contract is cash. They are not paid in "old clothes," rations of inferior meats, or meat or groceries at exorbitant prices, as is the case in most places at the south with the colored labor. Nor is there any such system there as the "work on shares" in the south where, even in this state, the landlord and tenant acts put the laborer entirely in the power of the employer.

There is a friendliness between labor and capital in the north, and a kindness intermixed in all their great industries, absolutely unknown at the south. By laws, by common consent and by the public conscience, a laborer has privileges at the north which cannot be ignored. Of course we are speaking generally, and do not deny that there are exceptions in the south to the general system, as compared with the north, or that there are instances of oppression upon laborers in the north. But what we mean to say is that labor in the south does not receive anything like the justice and fair treatment which it gets in the north generally.

ally, nor the same fairness at legislative and judicial tribunals, nor the respect as a necessary element in the body politic. Nor is the laboring population black or white as comfortable, as happy, as thrifty, and as "contented" as at the north.

"FABRICATION."
The Democratic press has lied itself entirely out of countenance. Last week the greatest of their papers, the New York World published what it claimed to be a decision of Justice Swayne of the U. S. Supreme Court delivered in 1879 to the effect that Gen. Garfield sold his official influence in Congress to the Delcoyer pavement contractor for \$5,000. Right quick the small fry papers published and commented on this bogus "decision." The Raleigh Observer and News demanded that Garfield should be taken off the Republican ticket in disgrace. The campaign was "virtually ended" said the Observer. Well, Mr. Justice Swayne, unluckily for the slanders, writes from Sharon Springs, July 21st, that he never rendered any opinion in his life concerning Gen. Garfield, says there is no such case that he ever heard of, and that "the statement in the World news paper is an entire fabrication and without a particle of truth to sustain them." Gen. Garfield is a personal friend of mine and I have the highest confidence in his integrity," says Justice Swayne.

What a pitiable plight these slanders present! The whole Democratic pack, *Tray, Blanche and Sowerheart*, (*Observer, News, and Star*) published and commented on this "pretended decision," vouched for its truthfulness, endorsed it to their leaders, and let the Judge Swayne lies and tells them are "fabrics and slanders." Was there ever so contemptible a place for the "respectable Democratic press" before? They are now "put by their tails" and are not credible witnesses against their political opponents.

THE DEMOCRATS OF INDIANA are very miserable. Some of them want leaders, their candidate for Governor taken down and Col. Gray put in his stead. The *Ledger*, a Democratic paper of importance, speaks of Indiana as "a miserable, illiterate old hoon," also "an arid demagogue, a trickster, and the creature in shyster and Ring politicians." Hendricks, McDonald and W. H. English are by the cords.

The Charleston Republicans say that in 1876 the late C. C. Bowen "was offered \$50,000, removal of all opposition to his re-election as Sheriff, and a guarantee that the fees of his office should be promptly paid, if he would betray his friends and secure Hampton (Wade) 5,000 votes in Charleston." Bowen hurled the insulting proposal back in the teeth of his tempters.

The Democratic National Committee rooms on Fifth Avenue are said to be so gloomy, sombre and death-like, as to betoken the early demise of the party.

Gen. Dennis P. Burke, an Irish Republican, in a speech in New York, said that "the first man who raised his voice against negro slavery was Daniel O'Connell," and that if Irishmen had fought as bravely as the English they would have freed 1,000,000 slaves.

The "superb soldier" was waited on by a deputation of working men the other day, but referred them to the Hon. W. H. Bartram, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, for further information as to their grievances. This was cool.

From the Madison (Wis.) State Journal.
THE G. A. R. CANDIDATE.

The following play upon letters as well as words, by a comrade, will be particularly interesting to members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to Republicans in general:

THE G. A. R. IN FIELD
or at home.
With stick to the Republican nominees.

Political.

Mr. Felton, an Independent Congressman from the Seventh Georgia District, in a speech at Marietta, said of General Garfield:

I know General Garfield personally, have been on the same committee with him, and he is a gentleman of good moral, social, clever, and has a grand intellect; intellectually he has no superior in the House. He is a good man, has a mind of inexhaustible resources, and I have not a word to say to detract from his integrity.

The silly report that Gen. Hancock was the grandson of Gov. John Hancock of Massachusetts, famous as the President of the Continental Congress, was exploded by the fact appearing that John Hancock left no children at all, and that he died in 1793, while Gen. Hancock's father was not born until 1808. Thus went by the board a foolish canard which was floating in all the Democratic papers.

Thousands of people are writing to Gen. Garfield asking about all sorts of things such as the education of their sons, the management of their farms, and the investment of their money. Autographs and photographs are in great demand. One man sends a check for \$150, and wants General Garfield to buy him a horse; a woman in Minnesota sends for the measure of his foot so as to knit him stockings; shoe-makers want to make him boots, and tailors clothes; ladies send him neckties and embroidered handkerchiefs. On almost every conceivable subject does somebody write him, and the number of men who were in favor of his nomination, and advocated it long before the Chicago convention, or any body else thought of it, is incredible. To all of these letters General Garfield sends respectful and courteous replies.

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THE *Free Press* has heard that somebody has raised \$25,000 worth to buy up North Carolina for the Republicans. The *Free Press* could not to have let this secret out, for the temptation of \$25,000 is enough to demoralize the whole of its party. The *Free Press* also heard that Gen. Garfield is going to take his seat as President whether he is elected or not. That is not Garfield's style at all. He is not enough like "the martyr" Tilden "the reformer," as is evident from the cipher dispatches by which he sought the Presidency to which he was not elected. Neither Garfield nor the "superb soldier" Hancock will try any of these tricks, after the bad luck of the great cipher of "No. 19 Grammar Park."

David Lopez, the oldest surviving veteran of the war of 1812, when death called him recently, was ninety-two years of age. He was born in New York City. He was connected with the state militia, which was called out to man the defenses of New York, and served in the artillery about Harlem. He lost his wife just before New Year's day, since which time his health has failed rapidly. His immediate descendants number eighty-four.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

Garfield and Arthur Clubs forming—Bourbon Satraps disturbed—the poorer classes disgusted at their treatment—A leader like Mahone wanted—Old tricks to be employed—Wade Hampton's Speech, &c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 26th, 1880.

EDITOR POST.—The political situation in the Palmetto State is not entirely satisfactory to Democratic leaders. The Republican corps, as the Democrats have [been pleased to call our party for the past four years] is beginning to show an unexpected one to the Democrats, a very unwelcome amount of vitality, nerve and backbone. Garfield and Arthur Clubs are organizing all over the state and enthusiastic ratification meetings, are being held. It has been pretty well determined to put in the field a full state ticket composed of the very best material we have. Such men as Judge Melton, the veteran Winship, John Agnew Esq., Col. Wm. E. Earle, Col. R. Tabbot, Col. R. M. Wallace, Hon. E. W. Mackey and others of like character, standing and ability. With such leaders as these we are sure to win if we can obtain any thing like a fair election and an honest count. This unexpected resurrection of the party that was buried four years ago with rifle clubs and red-shirt bandits, and two years ago with tissue ballots, is giving the political Satraps on the other side not a little uneasiness.

Besides this the plebeians who constitute the rank and file of the Democratic party, are disgusted with the haughty and overbearing treatment they receive from the royal family whom these obedient slaves have once more elevated to place and power, and threaten to kick out of the party traces. In several localities the standard of revolt has already been raised, and the elect are trembling, lest the defection should spread throughout the state and ultimately deprive them of the scepter of power and the public exchequer. They are beginning to appreciate the necessity of making some concessions to the common people as was pointedly evidenced a few days ago by the appointment of Mr. Hugh Ferguson to be sheriff of Charleston county, viz., the late Hon. C. C. Bowen. Mr. Ferguson belongs to that class of people here who have always felt it to be their sacred duty to sneeze whenever their Bourbon masters took snuff, and Mr. Ferguson has in late years, done some tall and very questionable but very effective work in promoting the peculiar methods of Democratic electioneering work which would doubtless entitle him to at least a temporary residence on the classic Hudson, if his merits could be fairly brought before an impartial tribunal of awards.

But when Mr. Ferguson went up to the royal palace and asked for his pay in the shape of a good, fat office, the Bourbons opened their eyes wide with a shock of astonishment, that this "hewer of wood and drawer of water," should presume to aspire to the dignity and power of a high official.

There is no doubt that political sentiment in South Carolina is ripe for a great revolution. All that is needed is a bold, able and fearless leader. Will no one rise up from the people and seize the golden opportunity? Have we no Mahone among us to mount the crest of the gathering waves and ride on to eminence and power? Where is Mart Gary? The national and proper political place of every mechanic, every laboring man, every artisan, every body in the humbler walks of life is in the Republican party. But the white men of the south, belonging to these classes, do not as yet possess the moral courage to assert their freedom and absolve themselves from their old political masters.

The day is not far distant, however, when they will see where their true interest lies, and under the inspiration of a new manhood they will rise up and throw off the humiliating thrall that has for a century bound them to the Moloch of a self constituted and self righteous aristocracy, which does not believe that the poor man has any rights which they are bound to respect.

In the meantime the Bourbon leaders are secretly but busily laying their plans for carrying the fall election at all hazards. We already know of a return of the artillery, rifle, and sabre clubs, red-shirt riders, and tissue ballots. Already the Bourbon newspapers are foreboding the cause they mean to pursue, and the frauds they contemplate, in their repeated declaration that the colored voters are tired of the Republican party and are rapidly allying themselves to the Democracy. They are already claiming a hundred thousand majority for the Democratic ticket in this state.

The whole Democratic vote in this state does not exceed, at the very outside figures, sixty-five thousand. But their game plainly is to perpetrate their customary frauds, and then to cover up their rascality, claim that all the Republicans in the state voted the Democratic ticket. This is no new idea. In 1876 when the Republicans polled their full vote, rolling up their usual 92,000, Hampton and his Lieutenants, everywhere, proclaimed that at least 16,000 Republicans voted with the Democrats. And only the other day, in a speech at Charleston, Hampton is reported as saying that 45,000 colored Republicans voted for his re-election in 1868, when everybody here knows, and so must the smooth and crafty Senator know, that the colored voters cast the Republican ticket in that election as one man. The colored people will never vote any other than the Republican ticket in South Carolina. They know that the Democratic party is the party of slavery and oppression, and that the Republican party is the party of freedom, equal rights and exact justice to all.

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J. MARKS BLANK.

Letter from Greensboro.

GREENSBORO N. C. July 26th 1880

EDITOR WILMINGTON POST.
DEAR SIR:—Your valuable Post brings to the Republicans of the up country the welcome intelligence of the nomination of Mr. Canaday for Congress. It is only recently that the people of this and the western portion of the state have learned of the power and influence of your nominee. Certainly no Republican so young as he, enjoys the confidence of the state for energy and courage more than William P. Canaday. He undertakes any task set before him, however Herculean it may be, and victory is sure to be with him in the end.

If elected to Congress the pledge of your convention to relieve the Cape Fear River and its tributaries of the unjust monopoly which prevents free navigation, will be dissolved, and the river kept open by appropriations from the U. S. government as is the case with the Neuse and the Trent Rivers in this state and many other streams of much less importance in other states.

Your resolutions adopted in convention say "the Cape Fear and its tributaries." This is good; for it is known that Black River, for a moderate amount, can be made navigable the year round to Beatty's Bridge in Bladen county and for two thirds of the year to Maxwell's Bridge near Autry's store in Sampson county, and the Coharie to a point near Clinton. Appropriations are made by Congress every year for much less feasible jobs in other states, then why not have a live, pushing energetic and enterprising man like Canaday in Congress for the Third District? Let every body interested in the material prosperity of the state assist by vote or influence in his election.

Yours Truly JUBAL.

Letter from Moore.

MOORE CO., N. C. July 27th 1880.

EDITOR WILMINGTON POST.

As the Post is the only Republican organ published in the state, which lives on through the hot and fire dry season, and never fails to sound the true notes of Republicanism, I drop you a short letter to inform you that our county is going to be up and doing, in the coming election. We do not make much fuss but at the proper time conservative old Moore asserts its will with potency. Our people will vote for Judge Buxton for Governor because he is a great and good man. We have confidence in his purity and uprightness. We have no confidence in Jarvis who to hood wink the people gave away millions invested out of taxes already paid to the Western N. C. Railroad to "save" a few hundred thousand necessary to complete the great work, and gave it away to foreign corporations.

Our Senator Mr. Black will long be honored for his stern opposition to this fraud on the people. We hoped our sterling Republican Col. W. B. Richardson would have been nominated for elector. We are sure he would have become known to the lower counties as we know he would have accepted the position.

The nominee for Congress, Hon. W. P. Canaday suits us. He is a people's man. He is not a lawyer but a working man and has no client's particular ease to look after. Mr. Canaday will work to bring capitalists to buy and develop our gold and copper and coal mines. He is a man of great energy and has no axe to grind but the public good.

He will advocate in the east free rivers, and protect your fishing interests in the west, and work for our great mineral wealth in our section. We want just such a man in Congress. Three cheers for Garfield, Buxton and Canaday.

MOORE.

Of all the Presidential candidates from the beginning Washington alone can fairly be said to have been the "country's choice." Eleven candidates ran against him, among whom were John Adams and John Hancock; and yet the electoral votes cast, which were seventy-three in all, Washington received sixty-nine.

The mother of John G. Bear, the Vermont poet, died recently, aged ninety-one. Her faculties remained bright, and her hair had not turned gray.

There are forty-three tanneries in California (of which fifteen are located in San Francisco), which have a capacity of curing 27,000 hides a month.

The Japanese dispense with quakers, burying their own dead as quickly as possible, and then formally mourning.

The Hon. R. C. Badger, chairman of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, reported from that committee the following:

The Republicans of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, renew the pledges made in all their former platforms. And they declare as follows:

1. That they cordially approve the nominations, recently made at Chicago, of James A. Garfield for President, and Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President; and that they will most cheerfully and unanimously devote themselves to their election, as indispensable to the preservation of the Republican party, and of the Republic, in its integrity. And that they endorse the principles set forth in the platform, adopted by the Republican Convention, which convened at the city of Chicago, on the 2nd day of July 1880.

2. That they have seen, with great apprehension and alarm, the rapid concentration and engrossment of our railroad systems, by and under the control of foreign monopolies—

and that such concentration of capital gives the power of the country by unreasonable control of local tariffs and fares, and to them the power to control the executive branch of government, in the name of laws in their interest, and to the detriment of the people; and that they have seen with regret, that these monopolies are making an insidious campaign among the leaders of the Democratic party, which culminated on the 15th day of June, in the engaging and misleading up of the whole Democratic Convention; and that while they are not desirous of or intention to make an issue upon these monopolies, they deem it their duty to the Legislature to place a reasonable limit on local tariffs and fares.

3. That they view with anxiety the condition of the Western North Carolina Railroad, through the hot state and in consideration of the Democratic state administration, is surrounded by legal troubles which afford relief from taxation, and threaten to delay for a long time, if not altogether prevent, the completion of that work so necessary for the welfare and development of the state, and especially the Western counties.

4. That the Republican party has always been the friend of education, and now again renews its pledge to the people of North Carolina to continue its efforts with increased vigor, until there shall be a complete and perfect system of public instruction.

5. That they recognize the mechanic and laborer as the bone and sinew of the land, and pledge themselves to protect their rights and promote their political, educational, and material interests.

6. That the recent constitutional amendments were passed by a convention which was not composed of a majority of elected delegates, and the control of which was stolen from the Republican majority, by an infamous and audacious fraud on the voters of the Democratic county. This corruption, on the part of the Democratic administration, demonstrates the fact that their party will scruple at no violation of law in the interest of party supremacy; and that the Democratic party is not the friend of representative government or of the people.

7. That the present system of county government in North Carolina is utterly oppressive of the rights of the citizens; the grossest political robbery ever practiced in this, or any civilized country; is the most damnable fraud ever known or sanctioned by any political party, and calls for the unqualified condemnation of all who have the name of citizen, without regard to party affiliation. We claim the right of the people to elect every officer in the state, from the highest executive down to the humblest official, and demand that this right shall not be denied or abridged; and that an honest count shall follow a free ballot, and the majority shall determine what shall be enacted and administered.

8. They denounce the Democratic party as an oligarchy, controlled by the interests of corporations and aristocratic families, and if not arrested in its course, it will overthrow the most cherished rights of the people. The tendency of the concentration of dangerous powers, for private and corrupt ends, in the hands of a few, has already manifested itself in a vital part of our state government, and in a way to excite the greatest apprehension. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, now endorsed by his party nomination, and without regard to the popular will, has demanded to have vested in his hands, that is in the hands of a single individual, the right of dictating what text books our children shall use, whereby he can mould the opinions of the young generation; can strangle, for the benefit of personal or sectional favorites, all competition in local literature, and open up for his office, so intimately connected with the popular life and purity, a faithful and reliable source of corrupt jobbery. That they denounce the laws known as the Landlord and Tenant acts, as devised for the benefit of a few, to oppress the humble and defenceless citizen. That they denounce the present road laws of the state, as oppressive to the laborer, and demand their amendment, so that burdens of building and repairing them shall be borne more equally by all classes of the people.

The report was adopted.

A Household Need.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment, sent free. Including recipes upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC (WHITE)

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., meets 1st Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M., meets 2nd Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Concord Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., meets 3rd Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Chapter No. 4, R. A. M., meets 2nd Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K. T., meets 2nd Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Knights of Honor.

Carolina Lodge No. 1, meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

Capa Fear Lodge No. 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orion Lodge No. 7, meets every Wednesday evening.

Samuel Ensignment No. 1, meets 1st and 3rd Friday evening of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2nd and 4th Friday evening of each month.

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No. 18, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Cornelius Barnett Council No. 22, meets 2nd and 4th Monday evening of each month.

The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on First and Third Streets and Chestnut Street.

Knights of Pythias.

Star of David Lodge No. 1, meets every Monday at Castle Hill.

Germania Lodge No. 2, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hill.

Frederick Lodge No. 22, meets 2nd Friday in each month, at Castle Hill.

O. U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Golden Rule Lodge, meets 1st and 3rd Monday in each month, at 8 o'clock a.m.

Water Street Lodge, meets 1st and 3rd Monday in each month, at 8 o'clock a.m.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WILMINGTON

HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALLED

IN EVERY CASE

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALLED

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RAILROADS.

PETERSBURG R. R. COMPANY.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT.

Petersburg, Va., March 31, 1880.

Schedule of Trains, to take Effect on

March 31, 1880.

GOING SOUTH.

New York Express leaves Peters-

burg, daily at 1.07 p.m.

Arrives at Weldon at 3.30 p.m.

Freight Train, with Passenger

Coach Attached.

Leaves Petersburg, daily (except

Sunday) at 10.30 a.m.

Arrives at Weldon at 3.35 p.m.

GOING NORTH.

New York Express leaves Weldon,

daily at 1.10 p.m.

Arrives at Petersburg at 3.30 p.m.

Freight Train, with Passenger

Coach Attached.

Leaves Weldon, daily, except Sun-

day, at 5.45 p.m.

Arrives at Petersburg, daily, except

Sunday, at 10.50 p.m.

First class coaches will run through

between Wilmington and Washington.

Sleeping cars run through on night trains.

Sleeping car berths can be had for \$1.00

Richmond to Baltimore. No change of

cars.

Through tickets sold to all points east or

south, and baggage checked through.

W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains

June 30, 1880.

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER

ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND

EAST, VIA THE RICHMOND,

FREDERICKSBURG AND POTO-

MACRAILROAD.

Entire trains run through from Wilming-

ton to Washington, via this route without

change.

Leave Wilmington, (W. & R. R.)

daily at 6.30 a.m. and 8.40 p.m.

Leave Richmond at 8.15 a.m. and 1.10

p.m. Sunday excepted.

Arrive at Baltimore at 11.10 p.m. and 3.05

p.m. Sunday excepted.

Arrive at Philadelphia at 3.25 a.m. and 6.50

p.m. Sunday excepted.

Arrive at New York at 6.45 a.m. and 10.05

p.m. Sunday excepted.

Fullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6.50

a.m. train to New York, and on the 8.40

p.m. train to Washington.

E. T. D. MYERS, Gen'l. Supt.

June 21st

Wilmington & Weldon

Railroad

PASSENGER DE

[illegible]

THE WILMINGTON POST.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, EDITOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUG. 1, 1880.



NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES A. GARFIELD
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR
OF NEW YORK.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

For Electors of President and Vice-President,

OLIVER H. DOCKERY

Of the Sixth Congressional District.

GEORGE B. EVERITT

Of the Seventh Congressional District.

WILLIAM S. O'B. ROBINSON

Of the Second Congressional District.

SAMUEL W. WATTS

Of the Third Congressional District.

TAZEWELL L. HARGROVE

Of the Fourth Congressional District.

G. W. PATTERSON

Of the Sixth Congressional District.

WILLIAM R. TRULL

Of the Eighth Congressional District.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

RALPH B. BUXTON

OF CUMBERLAND.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

RUFUS BARRINGER

OF MECKLENBURG.

For Secretary of State,

RICHARD M. NORMENT

Of Robeson.

For Treasurer,

AARON D. JENKINS

Of Gaston.

For Auditor,

RILEY H. CANNON

Of Jackson.

For Attorney-General,

AUGUSTUS R. MOORE

Of Chowan.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,

ARCHIE R. BLACK

Of New Hanover.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Congress—Second District,

ORLANDO HUBBS

Of Craven.

For Congress—Third District,

WILLIAM P. CANADAY

Of New Hanover.

For Congress—Fourth District,

MOSES A. BLEDSOE

Of Wake.

For Congress—Sixth District,

WILLIAM R. MYERS

Of Mecklenburg.

REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL TICKET.

[To be voted throughout the State.]

For Judge—Fifth District,

JAMES H. HEADEN

Of Chatham.

It seems that W. H. English, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, voted against the appointment of the committee, of the House to investigate the assault of Preston S. Brooks upon Charles Sumner, in 1856. He was one of the 12 northern members who voted with the 83 southern members. The majority report, 95 members having voted to expel Brooks, Keitt and Edmondson, was in favor of expelling the three. The late Senator Wade denounced the assault on the floor of the Senate as "assassin-like and cowardly," and Toombs challenged him, when Wade accepted and selected rifles at 40 paces. Neither fought. Toombs also challenged Henry Wilson, who refused to accept a challenge but informed Toombs that he "religiously believed in the right of self-defense in its broadest sense." Brooks challenged Burlingame and Woodruff. Burlingame accepted and selected, Canada as the fighting place, to which Brooks objected. It is a little strange that the Democrats in hunting for a candidate for Vice-President should have picked up the man who stood by Brooks in 1856.

The Washington Star has the brass to say that "no single southern state (except Mississippi before the war) has repudiated its obligations." North Carolina has repudiated \$27,000,000 of her bonds under Vance. South Carolina repudiated her bonds under Hampton, Louisiana hers under Nicholls, Georgia hers under Colquitt, and Arkansas hers under Brooks. There are other states which have done worse than these. A notable one is Virginia which has for years been absolutely bankrupt under Democratic rule.

Hancock bears the same relation to Garfield in the matter of statesmanship that a quack doctor does to a regularly trained physician. All of Hancock's ideas on political questions are necessarily crude and ill-digested. Hancock cannot in any sense be considered a statesman, in the sense in which Gen. Sherman, Gen. Schofield or Gen. Terry can. Garfield, on the other hand, is a statesman of the very highest class, whose opinions are adjusted to well defined principles, whose familiarity with affairs is the result of long study and experience, added to his large capacity of brain. He is a master among the highest class of statesmen, fitted to sit at the helm of state, while Hancock, if elected, would have to be coached and crammed, as Jere Black and others coached him before he was sent to Louisiana to violate the statutes of the United States.

OUR THIRD DISTRICT.

It is not our purpose in this article to predict results at the polls in November, as to our candidate, the Hon. William P. Canaday, but rather to submit certain considerations regarding the aspect of things in the District, and the respective merits of the two candidates.

In 1868 Oliver H. Dockery, rep., was elected to the 40th Congress, practically without opposition. His term expired and in the election previous to its expiration Alfred M. Waddell, dem., ran against him and by an unfortunate defeat against Dockery, Waddell, leading a forlorn hope, defeated him, while the natural Republican majority of the then District was about 1,600. The Democratic legislature of 1870 took from the Third District the counties of Anson, Richmond and Robeson, and put on the counties of Moore, Harnett and Carteret, thus "fixing up" a district for Waddell with about 1,600 majority. In this new, and for the Republicans, nearly hopeless district, Waddell's majority against Neil McKay, in 1872 was only 729. In 1874, however, Neil McKay still running for the Republicans, Waddell's majority rose to 1,287.

In the election of 1876 when W. P. Canaday first ran against A. M. Waddell, he increased the Republican vote from 14,285 in 1874, to 15,796 in 1876, making 1,511 over McKay's vote. Waddell's vote at the same time rose from 15,672 in 1874, to 17,544 in 1876, or 1,972 increase over his vote in 1874. It was observable at the time that Waddell's increase was confined mostly to the counties of Columbus, Sampson, Duplin and Onslow where the Democrats had almost entire control of the voting machinery. We merely mention that fact now, not for the purpose of parading a supposed fraud before the public, but to show that the Democratic majority was not in 1876 so great as was returned, and that Canaday was probably elected then.

Mr. Canaday was then nominated again in 1878, but voluntarily declined in favor of Judge Russell towards the close of the canvass. When the voting came, to the surprise of nearly everybody, it was found that the Democratic vote had fallen off 6,794, as per Waddell's vote of 1876, and the Republican vote had fallen off 4,185 votes as per Canaday's vote of 1876. Waddell received only 11,611 votes, and was elected. But if Waddell had received as many votes as he did in 1876, instead of the falling off from that vote of 6,794, he would have beat Russell 5,212 votes.

Now, in the face of these facts, the Democrats, having snubbed both Waddell and Major C. M. Stedman by refusing to nominate either of them, each of whom are strong men among the Democrats, of the district, they went over into the county of Onslow, and picked up an unheard of gentleman named Shackelford, who had never given any evidence that he was qualified for any such position. He had no distinction of any kind. His nomination was in fact an accident, having no significance, excepting that the delegates wanted to go home, and that the friends of Stedman and Waddell were at loggerheads with each other. It was not a compromise, nor did it signify harmony between the factions. Each faction cares nothing for Shackelford. We are not about to predict what the Democrats of the district will do. Anybody who might give himself up to philosophical reflection on the subject, based on general principles as to the probable conduct of men, would be disappointed if he undertook to predict the conduct of the Democrats of the third district under the circumstances. It is very possible that all of them will turn out and vote for the unknown Shackelford. The lame, the halt, the blind, the demented, the imbecile, may all come out, or be brought out on couches. Of course their past

erratic conduct does not portend any particular regularity, or discretion, or unity, or discipline, as becomes the ordinary human being. But no one need imagine, after their past capers and freaks, that there is any certainty what they will do.

In the meantime the Republicans have nominated a candidate who has a great deal to be said of him that is for his advantage. Mr. Canaday entered the service of the city of Wilmington in 1867, and after holding various positions became Mayor, which position he held five years. We believe it is generally conceded by people of all parties that never a more acceptable Executive officer sat in the Mayor's chair. He has left monuments to himself in various permanent and beneficial improvements to which the city is indebted to him, as also in the improvement of the schools, in the peace and good order of the city, and its general prosperity. In the two canvasses in which he led as the candidate for Congress his plans and combinations were energetically and most vigorously carried out, as is shown by his largely increased vote. He has also held since April 1st, 1877, the position of Collector of Customs of this Port, which he has filled to the satisfaction of the Department and the commercial community of the city, it being the most important office of customs in the state.

This is the third time, that he has been called by the Republicans to receive their suffrages for Congress. During these years he has been constantly growing in the good will of the public, as well as in the elevation to those high positions among the leaders of the party, like his membership to two national conventions, and as representing North Carolina on the National Republican Committee, and on the Executive Committee which conducts the present campaign. It is seldom that a candidate goes before the people with a cleaner record, with truer or more inflexible principles as a Republican, or more boldness in defending the great progressive measures of Republicanism. It will be fortunate for the Cape Fear District if they send W. P. Canaday to Congress as we believe they will do, when they come to the polls in November.

AN APT ANSWER.

The Morning Star (N. C.), in reply to an editorial note of The Inter Ocean, says:

This is the same old scare. The colored people of the south fear about as well as the laboring classes of the north, and are a great deal happier and more contented. They vote in North Carolina, which cannot be said of over a hundred thousand white men in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Now, we do not doubt that the colored people of North Carolina are treated better than in most of the states of the south. But the comparison of their condition with the laborers of the north, that they are "a great deal happier and more contented," is only the plausible old boast of slavery days. Just what the editor means by the assertion that "over a hundred thousand white men in Massachusetts and Rhode Island" do not vote we do not understand. No shot-guns, or red-shirt brigades, or black-snake whips are held over them. No tissue ballots are crowded in, either, to count out their honest votes. What The Inter Ocean said was true: "Elect a Democratic President, and the black man of the south will feel that his future is well nigh hopeless." The election of a Democrat, and the installation of the avowed enemies of the black man in supreme power, will cause such an emigration from the south as has never before been witnessed.—*Inter Ocean.*

All the time when the southern Bourbons attempt to compare the condition of the black laborers with the laboring element of the north to the disadvantage of the latter, their shalowness of reasoning is apparent. Southern Democratic politics has in fact no "case on all fours," as the lawyers say. To say that they, the Bourbons, are "the best friends of the negroes," in the sense in which it is frequently said in the southern papers, is absolutely silly, "stale, flat and unprofitable."

There is not so equitable a system of labor nor so comfortable a laboring population, in any part of the world, as that in the northern states. The laborer there can even dictate his terms. He is as much a party to a contract as his employer. There is always a bargain and contract in all the great laboring regions of the north. The basis of the contract is cash. They are not paid in "old clothes," rations of inferior meats, or meal or groceries at exorbitant prices, as is the case in most places at the south with the colored labor. Nor is there any such system there as the "work on shares" in the south where, even in this state, the landlord and tenant acts put the laborer entirely in the power of the employer.

There is a friendliness between labor and capital in the north, and a kindness intermixed in all those great industries, absolutely unknown at the south. By laws, by common consent and by the public conscience, a laborer has privileges at the north which cannot be ignored. Of course we are speaking generally, and do not deny that there are exceptions, in the south, to the general system, as compared with the north, or that there are instances of oppression upon laborers in the north. But what we mean to say is that labor in the south does not receive anything like the justice and fair treatment which it does in the north generally.

ally, nor the same fairness at legislative and judicial tribunals, nor the respect as a necessary element in the body politic. Nor is the laboring population black or white as comfortable, as happy, as thrifty, and as "contented" as at the north.

"FABRICATION."

The Democratic press has lied itself entirely out of countenance. Last week the greatest of their papers, the New York World published what it claimed to be a decision of Justice Swayne of the U. S. Supreme Court delivered in 1879 to the effect that Gen. Garfield sold his official influence in Congress to the DeGolyer pavement contract for \$5,000. Right quick the small fry papers published and commented on this bogus "decision." The Raleigh Observer and News demanded that Garfield should be taken off the Republican ticket in disgrace. The campaign was "virtually ended," said the Observer. Well, Mr. Justice Swayne, unhappily for the slanderers, writes from Sharon Springs, July 21st, that he never rendered any opinion in his life concerning Gen. Garfield, says there is no such case that he ever heard of, and that "the statement in the World news paper is an entire fabrication and without a particle of truth to sustain them. Gen. Garfield is a personal friend of mine and I have the highest confidence in his integrity," says Justice Swayne.

What a pitiable plight these slanderers present! The whole Democratic pack, Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, (Observer, News, and Star) published and commented on this pretended decision, vouched for its truthfulness, endorsed it to their leaders, and lo! the Judge Swayne rises and tells them are falsifiers and slanderers. Was there ever so contemptible a place for the "respectable Democratic press" before? They are now "put by their oath" and are not credible witnesses against their political opponents.

State-Politics.

Statesville American: The Robbins and Armfield faction in the 7th District are fighting each other furiously. Here we can scarcely have a fair discussion at all. The Democratic orators are often arrogant and over-bearing, and frequently surrounded by crowds of Democratic cheerers, collected for the purpose of operating timid Republicans.—We are informed that about two thousand dead-heads passed were issued by the railroads to the Jarvis delegates to the late Convention, while the Fowler delegates were all compelled to pay half fare.

That tender toed organ the Edenton Clarion, wails very bitterly because Judge Moore in his opening speech at the State Convention struck some heavy blows at "him and his'n." He says the disloyal element of the Democrats has long since gone over to the Republicans. We notice that Jeff Davis, Toombs, Jarvis, Vance et al, stick yet.

The Wilson Advance: Col. Ike Young, Internal Revenue Collector of the 4th district, has gone to Washington city, to procure campaign funds with which the Republican party hope to carry North Carolina next November. There is this consolation however connected with the matter, that all the money, of which he may succeed in bleeding his yankee friends, will be but an insignificant return of what they have stolen from the South.

The south had nothing when the war ended, that was worth stealing. They were poorer than Job's turkey. That brilliant institution the Confederacy, and the state governments, had squandered everything, from bank stocks to school funds.

The Elizabeth City Carolinian: We publish Judge Buxton's letter of acceptance in another column. Few men in the State are better and none more favorably known than he. For fifteen years he has been on the bench, during which time he has held down in many counties, and has so conducted himself that party malice has been unable to attack or reproach him. An able jurist—pure, upright and humane—he is universally acknowledged to be an honest man and a Christian gentleman.

A correspondent of the Asheville Journal, sends a telegram to that paper which gives the following version of our Governor's style of oratory:

Jarvis led, and his speech was the poorest piece of oratory that was ever put up by anybody who has had the honor to occupy the gubernatorial chair. He said that Hayes was a thief, and had appointed thieves to office, and that he (Jarvis) did not believe that any honest man would vote the Republican ticket. Prominent Democrats say that Jarvis is not what they expected, and seem to think that there is an excellent chance for the favorite, of North Carolina—Judge R. P. Buxton—to be elected.

We regret that by a slip of the pen the Post was made to say Edmund Blake instead of Piedmont Press. But how about "prerogative?" See Press: The party looks upon Hancock's election as being a foregone conclusion. It has a right to do so. We welcome these signs of confidence. We rejoice in the universally prevailing feeling of good cheer.

There probably never was a nomination within itself that created as much enthusiasm throughout the country as that of Gen. Hancock. Shade of George Washington! Farewell! The Post was said:

The Piedmont Blade has elected Hancock for President and Jarvis for Governor already. Bosh!

Political.

Mr. Felton, an Independent Congressman from the Seventh Georgia District, in a speech at Marietta, said of General Garfield:

I know General Garfield personally, have been on the same committee with him, and he is a gentleman of good morals, social, clever, and has a grand intellect; intellectually he has no superior in the House. He is a good man, has a mind of inexhaustible resources, and I have not a word to say to detract from his integrity.

The silly report that Gen. Hancock was the grandson of Gov. John Hancock of Massachusetts, famous as the President of the Continental Congress, was exploded by the fact appearing that John Hancock left no children at all, and that he died in 1793, while Gen. Hancock's father was not born until 1808. Thus went by the board a foolish canard which was floating in all the Democratic papers.

Thousands of people are writing to Gen. Garfield asking about all sorts of things such as the education of their sons, the management of their farms, and the investment of their money. Autographs and photographs are in great demand. One man sends a check for \$150, and wants General Garfield to buy him a horse; a woman in Minnesota sends for the measure of his foot so as to knit him stockings; shoe-makers want to make him boots, and tailors clothes; ladies send him neckties and embroidered handkerchiefs. On almost every conceivable subject does somebody write him, and the number of men who were in favor of his nomination, and advocated it long before the Chicago convention, or any body else thought of it, is incredible. To all of these letters General Garfield sends respectful and courteous replies.

The Democrats of Indiana are very miserable. Some of them want Leaders, their candidate for Governor taken down and Col. Gray put up in his stead. The Ledger, a Democratic paper of importance, speaks of Leaders as "a miserable, illiterate old boob," also "an arrant demagogue, a trickster, and the creature in slyster and King politicians." Hendricks, McDonald and W. H. English are by the ears.

The Charleston Republicans say that in 1876 the late C. C. Bowen "was offered \$50,000, removal of all opposition to his re-election as Sheriff, and a guarantee that the fees of his office should be promptly paid, if he would betray his friends and secure Hampton (Wade) 6,000 votes in Charleston." Bowen hurled the insulting proposal back in the teeth of his tempters.

The Democratic National Committee rooms on Fifth Avenue are said to be so gloomy, sombre and death-like, as to be taken the early demise of the party.

Gen. Dennis F. Burke, an Irish Republican, in a speech in New York, said that "the first man who raised his voice against negro slavery was Daniel O'Connell," and that if Irishmen had fought at home for their liberties, they ought here to stand by the party which had freed 4,000,000 slaves.

The "superb soldier" was waited on by a deputation of working men the other day, but referred them to the Hon. W. H. Barnum, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, for further information as to their grievances. This was cool.

From the Madison (Wis.) State Journal.

The G. A. R. Candidate.

The following play upon letters as well as words, by a comrade, will be particularly interesting to members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to Republicans in general:

The so dicters of the
G. A. R. in the FIELD
or at home
Will stick to the Republican nominees.

The Pe Dee Herald has heard that somebody has raised \$25,000 wherewith to buy up North Carolina for the Republicans. The Herald ought not to have let this secret out, for the temptation of \$25,000 is enough to demoralize the whole of its party. The Herald has also heard that Gen. Garfield is going to take his seat as President whether he is elected or not. That is not Garfield's style at all. He is not enough like "the martyr Tilden" Tilden "the reformer," as is evident from the cipher dispatches by which he sought the Presidency to which he was not elected. Neither Garfield nor the "superb soldier" Hancock will try any of these tricks, after the bad luck of the great cipherer of "No. 10 Gramercy Park."

David Lopez, the oldest surviving veteran of the war of 1812, when death called him recently, was ninety-two years of age. He was born in New York city. He was connected with the state militia, which was called out to man the defenses of New York, and served in the artillery about Harlem. He lost his wife just before New Year's day, since which time his health has failed rapidly. His immediate descendants number eighty-four.

Colonel John P. Brooks, of Cherokee county, Ga., is ninety years of age, and was born at sea on the Old Volunteer. He has filled every civil office in the community from constable up to legislator. His descendants number 209.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

Garfield and Arthur Clubs forming—Bourbon leaders disturbed—the poorer classes disgusted at their treatment—A leader like Mahone wanted—Old tricks to be employed—Wade Hampton's Speech, &c.

CHARLESTON, S. C. July 26th, 1880.

EDITOR POST:—The political situation in the Palmetto State is not entirely satisfactory to Democratic leaders. The Republican corps, as the Democrats have been pleased to call our party for the past four years, is beginning to show an unexpected one to the Democrats, a very unbecoming amount of vitality, nerve and backbone. Garfield and Arthur Clubs are organizing all over the state and enthusiastic ratification meetings, are being held. It has been pretty well determined to put in the field a full state ticket composed of the very best material we have. Such men as Judge Melton, the veteran Winsmith, John Agnew Esq., Col. Wm E. Earle, Col. R. Tabbot, Col. R. M. Wallace, Hon. E. W. M. Mackey and others of like character, standing and ability. With such leaders as these we are sure to win if we can obtain anything like a fair election and an honest count. This unexpected resurrection of the party that was buried four years ago with rifle clubs and red-shirt banditti, and two years ago with tissue ballots, is giving the political Satraps on the other side not a little uneasiness.

Besides this the plottings who constitute the rank and file of the Democratic party, are disgusted with the haughty and overbearing treatment they receive from the royal family whom these obedient slaves have once more elevated to place and power, and threaten to kick out of the party traces. In several localities the standard of revolt has already been raised, and the elect are trembling, lest the defection should spread throughout the state and ultimately deprive them of the scepter of power and the public exchequer. They are beginning to appreciate the necessity of making some concessions to the common people as was pointedly evidenced a few days ago by the appointment of Mr. Hugh Ferguson to be sheriff of Charleston county, vice, the late Hon. C. C. Bowen. Mr. Ferguson belongs to that class of people here who have always felt it to be their sacred duty to sneeze whenever their Bourbon masters took snuff, and Mr. Ferguson has in late years, done some tall and very ineffectual but very effective work in promoting the peculiar methods of Democratic electioneering work which would doubtless entitle him to at least a temporary residence on the classic Hudson, if his merits could be fairly brought before an impartial tribunal of awards.

But when Mr. Ferguson went up to the royal palace and asked for his office, in the shape of a good, fat office, the Bourbons opened their eyes wide with a shock of astonishment, that this "hewer of wood and drawer of water," should presume to aspire to the dignity and power of a high official.

There is no doubt that political sentiment in South Carolina is ripe for a great revolution. All that is needed is a bold, able and fearless leader. Will no one rise up from the people and seize the golden opportunity? Have we no Mahone among us to mount the crest of the gathering waves and ride on to eminence and power? Where is Mart Gary? The national and proper political place of every mechanic, every laboring man, every artisan, every body in the humbler walks of life is in the Republican party. But the white men of the south, belonging to these classes, do not as yet possess the moral courage to assert their freedom and absolve themselves from their old political masters.

The day is not far distant, however, when they will see where their true interest lies, and under the inspiration of a new manhood they will rise up and throw off the humiliating thralldom that has for a century bound them to the Moloch of a self constituted and self righteous aristocracy, which does not believe that the poor man has any rights which they are bound to respect.

In the meantime the Bourbon leaders are secretly but busily laying their plans for carrying the fall election at all hazards. We already look for a return of the artillery, rifle, and sabre clubs, red-shirt riders, and tissue ballots. Already the Bourbon newspapers are foreshadowing the cause they mean to pursue, and the frauds they contemplate, in their repeated declaration that the colored voters are tired of the Republican party and are rapidly allying themselves to the Democracy. They are already claiming a hundred thousand majority for the Democratic ticket in this state.

The whole Democratic vote in this state does not exceed, at the very outside figures, sixty-five thousand. But their game plainly is to perpetrate their customary frauds, and then to cover up their rascality, claim that all the Republicans in the state voted the Democratic ticket. This is no new idea. In 1876 when the Republicans polled their full vote, rolling up their usual \$2,000, Hampton and his Lieutenants, everywhere, proclaimed that at least 16,000 Republicans voted with the Democrats. And only the other day, in a speech at Cincinnati Senator Hampton is reported as saying that 45,000 colored Republicans voted for his re-election in 1868, when everybody here knows, and so must the smooth and crafty Senator know, that the colored voters cast the Republican ticket in that election as one man. The colored people will never vote any other than the Republican ticket in South Carolina. They know that the Democratic party is the party of slavery and oppression, and that the Republican party is the party of freedom, equal rights and exact justice to all.

J. MARKS BLANK.

Letter from Greensboro.

GREENSBORO N. C. July 26th 1880. EDITOR WILMINGTON POST.

DEAR SIR:—Your valuable Post brings to the Republicans of the up country the welcome intelligence of the nomination of Mr. Canaday for Congress. It is only recently that the people of this and the western portion of the state have learned of the power and influence of your nominee. Certainly no Republican so young as he, enjoys the confidence of the state for energy and courage more than William P. Canaday. He undertakes any task set before him, however Herculean it may be, and victory is sure to be with him in the end.

If elected to Congress the pledge of your convention to relieve the Cape Fear River and its tributaries of the unjust monopoly which prevents free navigation, will be dissolved, and the river kept open by appropriations from the U. S. government as is the case with the Neuse and the Trent Rivers in this state and many other streams of much less importance in other states.

Your resolutions adopted in convention say "the Cape Fear and its tributaries." This is good; for it is known that Black River, for a moderate amount, can be made navigable the year round to Beatty's Bridge in Bladen county and for two thirds of the year to Maxwell's Bridge near Autry's store in Sampson county; and the Coharie to a point near Clinton. Appropriations are made by Congress every year for much less feasible jobs in other states, then why not have a live, pushing energetic and enterprising man like Canaday in Congress for the Third District? Let every body interested in the material prosperity of the state assist by vote or influence in his election.

Yours Truly JURAL.

Letter from Moore.

MOORE CO., N. C. July 27th 1880. EDITOR WILMINGTON POST.

As the Post is the only Republican organ published in the state which lives on through the hot and the dry season, and never fails to sound the true notes of Republicanism, I drop you a short letter to inform you that our county is going to be up and doing, in the coming election. We do not make much fuss but at the proper time conservative old Moore asserts its will with potency. Our people will vote for Judge Buxton for Governor because he is a great and good man. We have confidence in his purity and uprightness. We have no confidence in Jarvis who to hood wink the people gave away millions invested out of taxes already paid to the Western N. C. Railroad to "save" a few hundred thousand necessary to complete the great work, and gave it away to foreign corporations.

Our Senator Mr. Black will long be honored for his stern opposition to this fraud on the people. We hoped our sterling Republican Col. W. B. Richardson would have been nominated for elector. We are sure he would have become known to the lower counties as we know he would have accepted the position.

The nominee for Congress, Hon. W. P. Canaday suits us. He is a people's man. He is not a lawyer but a working man and has no client's particular case to look after. Mr. Canaday will work to bring capitalists to buy and develop our gold and copper and coal mines. He is a man of great energy and has no axe to grind but the public good.

He will advocate in the east free rivers, and protect your fishing interests in the west, and work for our great mineral wealth in our section. We want just such a man in Congress. Three cheers for Garfield, Buxton and Canaday.

MOORE.

Of all the Presidential candidates from the beginning Washington alone can fairly be said to have been the "country's choice." Eleven candidates ran against him, among whom were John Adams and John Hancock; and yet of the electoral votes cast, which were seventy-three in all, Washington received sixty-nine.

